

STAGE LINE
and East Tem-
ple City, Utah.
- Business Manager.
MODERN
Subscription Prices:
(In Advance.)
Yearly, per year.....\$5.00
Semi-annually, per year.....2.50
Quarterly, per year.....1.25
Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed
to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances,
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 10, 1910.

THE "GOD OF OUR FATHERS."

The belief that the hand of Providence has been especially over the nation of which we form a part is a belief that is by no means confined to the Latter-day Saints.

With us, the belief is carried so far as to include the idea of inspiration in the formation of the Constitution as well as the more general providential care revealed in the course of our national history.

And is it not a fact that the development of the United States strongly suggests to various unbiased minds that the "God of Nations" has especially exerted His power in the case of the land of liberty?

A New York pastor, Dr. Goddell, discovers the hand of God in American history in the same way that Victor Hugo concluded that a Great Right Hand was stretched over Waterloo for the overthrow of Napoleon.

The pastor maintains that if God's right hand was over Waterloo, it may also have rested on the tiller of the Mayflower and guided the sword of Washington and the pen of Lincoln. "We call Him 'God of our fathers' and we believe that He beset them behind and before and laid His hand upon them." We will not limit our faith to times of special crises or to the day of struggle.

This preacher shares the opinion of most of the greater American leaders and of the more profound students of history that God was working out here in America some great and glorious problems, the influence of which would reach beyond our borders and beyond our ken.

He finds a manifestation of divine favor in the simple fact of the geographical boundary of our country, with its mountains so placed and the oceans so located that we have all zones of climate in one compact area. And while the nations of Europe and Asia have been limited to comparatively small territories, their mountain ranges running east and west, and their people therefore confined to the same temperature and so far contributing to a common temperament, with America the mountain ranges and the rivers run north and south, and our nation unites and mingles people of different climates, making possible the development of a national life where different characteristics are blended into greater richness and variety than the old world could have known.

This stretch of country runs 1,200 miles from north to south, and it has all the varieties of the north temperate zone. We have an area, exclusive of Alaska, of nearly 3,000,000 square miles. Dr. Thompson well says: "This is larger than the area of the Roman Empire in the days of its greatness, and has by far the greatest share of the earth's surface that has ever been brought under active rule of free national government. Russia embraces a larger area in her military empire. Great Britain has in her national domain, her colonies and dependencies, an area about as large as Russia, but in each case properly national territory occupied by a homogeneous population, is far below our own."

The settlement of the land that became the United States by the Pilgrim Fathers, and not by the gold seekers of the more southerly lands; then by the Puritans, likewise sternly and genuinely religious, and finally by the sturdy Dutch of New York, the Scotch-Irish of New Jersey, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Catholics, Huguenots, Lutherans, and Mennonites of other places—all elements tended to form a population in which the fear of God and the love of righteousness became deeply seated feelings of the immediate descendants of the first settlers.

John Adams wrote: "I always considered the settlement of America with reverence, as the opening of a grand scene and design of Providence for the illumination of the ignorant and the emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth."

It has often been pointed out by writers on American history that the successful uprising of the colonists was not strictly a revolution. It had in it nothing of the temper of such revolutions as France and England had known. It was a protest against oppression, and if victory had belonged to the greater and better armies and armaments, Washington and his associates would have closed their careers upon the scaffold.

At the close of the revolution, with a people accustomed to monarchy, with national bankruptcy imminent, many shared the opinion of De Toqueville, who speaks of the tyranny of the American majority. He was afraid to appeal to public opinion. He said: "I can never willingly invest any number of my fellow creatures with that unlimited authority which I would refuse to any one of them." Many were afraid of the majority, and longed not for a republic, but for a monarchy; and candidates for the throne were already selected.

So many and grievous were the differences that afflicted the people that the dean of Gloucester wrote: "Their fate seems to be that of a disunited people till the end of time." John Fiske, the historian, calls this the critical period in the history of our nation.

Franklin, in a memorable speech, said: "How has it happened, sir, that

we have not hitherto once thought of applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understanding? Without His conquering aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than did the builders of Babel."

The successful launching of the American ship of state on these troubled waters was one of the best achievements of patriots and is highly suggestive again of special providential aid in the success in creating a nation that has grown greater with every succeeding decade.

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

There were 78 mob murders in the United States during the last year. Perhaps for the sake of euphony they are generally called lynchings, but they are only plain, horrible murders. All but five were committed in Southern states, and of the victims, all but thirteen, were negroes.

Thirteen cases occurred in Texas, twelve in Georgia, eight in Alabama, eight in Florida, seven in Louisiana, and an equal number in Mississippi. This accounts for about 70 per cent of the entire total.

It is generally asserted, by the apologists for this criminal blot on American civilization, that there is no other remedy for assaults by the blacks upon white women, but the figures prove, every year, the hypocrisy of this plea. Negroes are shot down, or hanged, without trial, on almost any pretext. Race feeling and a criminal instinct uncontrolled by law are accountable for the lawless acts of the mob.

The country is alive to the oppression of trusts and combinations, to the menace of anarchy, to the evils of exorbitant prices on the necessities of life, and many other afflictions peculiar to our age, but there seems to be no general apprehension of the consequences of unchecked mob-murders. And yet, this is one of the grave dangers confronting the Republic. It is one of the problems that must be faced, and solved. And if states are unable, or unwilling, to maintain the standard of civilization set up by the Constitution, the question naturally arises whether the Federal Government may not have a duty to perform in the interest of that standard.

ONCE MORE THE UTAH.

The anti-"Mormon" organ prints, with the satisfaction a practical joke must feel when he succeeds in playing a mean trick upon his friends, an article said to be from the Rochester, (N. Y.), Herald, in which that paper refers to the launching of the Utah as a "Revival of Polygamy."

The paper, if correctly quoted (and for that we cannot vouch, having only the word of the Tribune for it), says that Senator Smoot "was scheduled to have a conspicuous place on the program of the exercises," and then quotes him as having said:

"Isn't it a happy coincidence that this auspicious launching of a great battle-ship named Utah should be made on the anniversary of the birth of Prophet Joseph Smith, who first led the Mormons toward the State of that name?"

It then states that there were present "some lovers of decency" who "started a fire under the Navy Department," which disclaimed having any knowledge of the significance of the day. That, the paper admits, is true, but the truth, in the opinion of its philosophic scribe, does "not absolve this administration, or the two previous administrations, from culpability in the matter of winking at polygamous Mormonism simply because the political influence of the Mormons has been of value to the party."

No wonder the local sheet reprints that rot with glee. Having failed to prove its accusations, defeated and discredited, the Tribune started the story that the government was "winking at polygamy," and that the result of the famous Senate investigation was influenced by politics. Knowing what kind of stuff the Tribune prizes, a correspondent in Washington telegraphed the yarn about the speech by Senator Smoot on the occasion of the launching of the Utah. It is an old trick. The Tribune started the Bishop West "Red-hot Address," that preceded the murder of "Mormon" missionaries in Tennessee. It started the falsehood about Gov. Spry and President Taft, which went its round in the papers, and finally appeared in the Philippines. It is but natural for it to laugh in its sleeve when it succeeds in having its anti-"Mormon" offspring adopted and coddled by other papers.

This is how it works. The Tribune invents, and circulates a falsehood. Other papers, not aware of the character of the source, reprint it and comment on it. Then the Tribune reprints their comments. And thus there is an eternal round. But the Tribune reprints anti-"Mormon" stuff from other papers does, in fact, no more than engage in the game of a cat chasing its own tail.

The story as credited to the Rochester paper bears the evidence of its falsehood on its face. Senator Smoot could never have said that the Prophet Joseph "first led the Mormons toward the State of that name [Utah]."

But suppose Senator Smoot should have made the remark to a friend, or a group of friends, that the launching of the Utah happened to occur on the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet, would that remark justify any sane person in raving about polygamy and political influence of the "Mormons," as The Tribune does? Peary claims to have reached the North Pole on the 6th of April, the anniversary of the organization of the Church. That is another coincidence. Why not accuse Peary, and the Navy Department since he is in the service of the navy, of collusion with the awful "Mormons" to have that great achievement coincide with a most important

date in Church history? Yes, why not? From the insane imaginings of anti-"Mormonism" you can expect anything.

The Tribune knows better. It is sinning against the light it has. It is willfully deceiving its followers, for what there is in it. It is selling innocence for so many pieces of silver. Many of its supporters know this to be the truth, but they follow its lead and even carry faggots to the fire, and yet they would feel insulted should anyone question their respectability.

That the launching of the Utah occurred on the Prophet's birthday was a coincidence very much pleasing to the members of the Church, and we do not see how it can harm anybody. It would probably have been very little noticed except for the efforts of anti-"Mormons" to call the attention of all the world to it.

We cannot but see in this anti-"Mormon" activity an evidence that it was Providential. When the Prophet was called to perform the great Latter-day work, he was told, by the angel: "Your name shall be known among the nations, for the work which the Lord will perform by your hands shall cause the righteous to rejoice and the wicked to rage." If ever a prophecy was fulfilled, it is this. His name is known among the nations, and is becoming more known every day. The righteous rejoice and the wicked rage whenever it is mentioned.

Don't confound an old skater with an "old skate."

Many enumerators are called; few are chosen.

The age of Graft? It is as old as Methuselah.

The new Congress is bellicose whatever else it may be.

Things are rarely straightened out by "pulls" in politics.

Plow makers are an equitable lot. They share and share alike.

The conservation of natural resources policy still lives.

Half the forgiveness comes from the mouth and not from the heart.

Even if a man hasn't any business still he should mind his own business.

No matter how large his possessions a man's best possession is self possession.

The American baby is to have an organ of its own. Organs are vital to babies.

Dr. Cook may have joined some whaling boat. As a "skipper" he can't be beat.

Having brought on the war himself, Mr. Pinchot now realizes what it is to be on the "firing" line.

Ella Flagg Young is unflinching in her devotion to the Chicago schools and their welfare.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

TOM REED'S POLITICAL PROPHECY HAS COME TRUE.

By J. E. Edwards.
This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past made acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each incident or incident is fresh from Mr. Reed's notebook, and either in whole or in part it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. These important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

In the summer of 1892, just after the Republicans had re-nominated Benjamin Harrison for president and the Democracy had named Grover Cleveland as its candidate for the third time Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court L. Q. C. Lamar, chanced to meet in the parlor car of a train bound from Boston to Maine. The portly "car" of the house of representatives was clad in the lightest kind of summer suit, and his straw hat rested on the back of his head, as was customary with him; the justice, who dressed in the conventional garb which used to distinguish the statesmen of the south, excepting that he wore a high silk hat. The talk of his frock coat reached far below his knees, and his black trousers were somewhat baggy. Over his coat the justice had drawn an old-fashioned linen duster that reached almost to his feet.

After the two had greeted each other warmly, the speaker asked the justice what he thought of the outlook for the presidential election was. "I am persuaded—in fact, I am absolutely convinced—that Mr. Cleveland will be elected," replied the venerable member of the supreme court, "and by a very great majority, not only in the electoral college, but also in the popular vote."

Mr. Reed asked the justice upon what he based his opinion, and in reply the justice spoke of the factional troubles in the Republican party, the somewhat desperate contest at Minneapolis which resulted in the re-nomination of Harrison, and particularly of the dissatisfied faction with the financial and business situation. Then he said: "Mr. Speaker, I have replied to you. Now, tell me

what, in your opinion, the result of the election will be.

"Justice Lamar," responded the speaker, "I suppose you know that my relations with President Harrison are not very cordial. But he is the candidate of my party for president. As soon as I get rested at my home in Portland, whither I am now traveling, I am going to campaign for his reelection. We must subordinate all personal feelings before the interests of our party. I hope he will be elected, although I am afraid his election will be as close as was that of four years ago."

"You will find you are mistaken, Mr. Speaker," replied the justice, "Mr. Cleveland will be elected by a most emphatic majority."

For a moment Mr. Reed remained silent.

"Well, Justice Lamar," he said, finally, and with more than his customary deliberate slowness, as if he were weighing every word, "if Mr. Cleveland is elected president by a large majority, that will be the best thing that could possibly happen to the Republican party. I feel confident that another administration by Mr. Cleveland will be sure to break down the old Democratic party, and yet I have the greatest respect and admiration for Mr. Cleveland as a man and as a president. But I think I know his party, and his election and administration, in my view means that Democracy will not elect another president for another 20 years—that for that period the Republican will be the triumphant national party."

When 1912 comes around—the year when the country will again be called upon to choose a new president—the Democracy will not have elected a presidential candidate; a score of years.

protest. Certain members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals even are considering a petition to the prefect of police not to license such shops. The Patriotic League, the president of the Antivivisection Society, Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, who opposes the project strenuously. "Even if the meat is innocuous in theory," he says, "it might become noxious in reality. The meat of oxen and calves easily becomes dangerous and no longer presents the necessary quality for consumption if the animals be tormented by brutal drivers on the way to the slaughterhouse. If suffering endured by these animals for three or four days constitutes a danger for consumers of their meat, what is to be thought of canine meat? Dogs, being more sensitive, are much more conscious of danger which threatens them. They may present the same dangerous symptoms in two or three hours as oxen or calves do in two or three days. In short," concluded Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, "the consumption of dog meat would present a grave danger from every point of view. It is to be hoped that the prefect of police will forbid the establishment of this new and useless enterprise."

JUST FOR FUN

Appreciated Too Late.
"She had a good husband," said Mrs. Babberton.
"But she got a divorce from him," said Mrs. Babberton.
"Yes," she didn't know what a good husband he was till she saw how generous he behaved about the alimony."

All politicians who are addicted to writing letters should have this postscript standing: Burn this letter.

Representative Norris calls Speaker Cannon the "iron duke." And the duke's motto is "regularity."

It is almost as hard to seize a "splendid opportunity" as it is to seize an ignis fatuus.

No molly coddle is President Taft. His course in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy showed this.

The United States produces more hops than any other country. There is no doubt that business is hopping in this country.

The only difference between a "boxing contest" and a prize fight is the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum.

The game commissioner found no dead ducks. And who does not know among his acquaintances many a "dead duck?"

Butter trust high prices have started a boom for oleomargarine. The federal tax on it might be removed in the interest of the common people.

Forty years ago today the first railroad into Salt Lake City was completed. It was owing entirely to the "American" party that it came, wasn't it? "Thank God for the American party!"

President Hadley of Yale is said to have discovered the "typical American." It never was a difficult thing to do. They can be found by the dozen in almost any composing room.

And now President Madrid says that the resentment of the government and people of the United States over the execution of Groce and Cannon was justified. Surely here is a Daniel come to judgment.

Charles W. Morse, sentenced to imprisonment—fifteen years is the term—appeals to the American people for sympathy, hoping to obtain a pardon. He wrecked a bank, and when called to account for his stewardship was able to employ skillful lawyers and take every advantage of "the law's delay." It was all in vain. His appeal to the American people is an appeal to the injured party for leniency, or mercy, and perhaps it will not be in vain, for the American people are long-suffering and by no means vindictive. They are fair-minded and want everyone to have a square deal. They know that Morse is one of many who are known as successful business men but who would not care to have their methods investigated. His ambition was to get rich, no matter how, and it is possible that he is being sacrificed for the sins of others as well as his own. Such considerations may have some weight with the American people, after a while, but at present the only regret is that so few wealthy swindlers are caught in the meshes of the law.



January Undermuslin Sale
Continues Tomorrow and Wednesday



Our Muslin Underwear dept. has been the scene of unprecedented activity to-day—not only were the great price reductions attractive, but the superior quality of the goods, the high-class workmanship, the immaculate creations, the exclusive styles, were quite impelling. Just as good bargains tomorrow.

Slightly Soiled Undermuslins Half Price

One table containing a lot of new and slightly soiled special lines of Ladies' Long Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, Gowns and Children's White Aprons—your choice while they last at 50c on the dollar.

Beautiful, Snow-White Undermuslins One-Fourth Off

Our entire line made of the finest nainsook and cambrics—the grandest assortment of women's, children's and infants' muslin underwear, ladies' long and short skirts, combinations, night gowns, corset covers, bust ruffles, chemise and drawers at one-fourth less than regular price.

Great Embroidery Sale

A splendid line of Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, in lengths of from 2½ to 4½ yards. These are now marked at half their regular price. While they last, commencing Monday morning, this great price reduction will be cut clean in two, and the embroideries sold at—

Our entire REGULAR STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERIES—absolutely nothing reserved. A delightful variety from the leading makers of the world—St. Gaul, Switzerland and the best domestic manufacturers—consisting of Swiss, Nainsook and cambric edgings, insertions, beadings, galloons, corset covers, flouncings, and all-overs at—

One-Half the Reduced Price

One-Third Off

Half Price Remnant Sale

Dress Goods Dept.

Remnants, consisting of prunellas, serges, cashmeres, taffeta cloths, wool poplins, mohairs, brilliantines, henrietta clothes, broadcloths, mixed cheviots, voiles, plaids, cheviots, silk downs and paramas, at Half Price.

Staple Goods Dept.

Remnants consisting of percales, chambrays, satines, outing flannels, flannelettes, cotton and plaid dress goods, cotton flannels, cheviots, sheetings, gingham, cottons, silkolines and crash at half-price.



grouse he behaved about the alimony."

—Chicago Journal.

The Dig for Dollars.
New York is digging its way out of a blizzard. But there is nothing to do in New York but dig—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Close Imitation.
"These mechanical toys are very life-like."
"How so?"
"Johnny's automobile has run down the cat and knocked the sawdust out of two dolls."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Ready for the Test.
"Don't you want ter git ter de place whar de dreams come true?"
"Brother Dickey thought a minute."
"No," he said—"Not yet. Hit wuzn't mo'n two nights come Tuesday, dat I dream de devil had me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Salt Lake Theatre
George D. Pyper, Mgr.
THURSDAY NIGHT ONLY.

Geo. Primrose's Great Minstrels
You have seen all others. Now see a regular one and wonder why?
40 SLENDID FUN-MAKERS.
Prices—25c to \$1.50. 400 Seats at \$1.

Opheum Theatre
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
MATINEE TODAY 2:15
EVERY EVENING, 8:15

John B. Hymer & Co. Ben Welch
Donald Bowles, The Misses Dagwell,
The Chadwick Trio,
Victoria & Giorgetta,
Hopkins & Astell.
Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 1.00. Night
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.
Special Matinee Every Sunday, 2:15 p.m.

THEATRE MAGAZINE
FOR THEATRICAL NEWS
AND STAGE PICTURES.

THE SHUBERT
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

ONE EVENING,
MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1910.
Madame Teresa Carreno.
WORLD FAMOUS LADY PIANISTE.
Everett Piano Used.
Seats now on sale at the Theater
or Carstensen & Anson Co., 74 South
Main Street. Popular Prices.

COLONIAL
The Kirke La Shelle Co., Presents
TONIGHT.

The Play as Good as the Book.
The Most Endearing Love Story Ever Told.
THE VIRGINIAN.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Matinee
Wednesday and Saturday. All seats
reserved, 25c and 50c.
Next Week—"WILDFIRE."

THE GRAND
Salt Lake's Most Popular
Playhouse.
Salt Lake Amusement Co., Props.

Any seat, balcony or gallery, 10c;
lower floor, 5c.
SEE THE GREAT DRAMA.
THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
Polite Vaudeville—All Show; No
Waltz.
Evening Prices—Gallery, 10c; Bal-
cony, 25c; Lower Floor, 50c.
Nothing Reserved. Come Early.

BUNGALOW
TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Willard Mack, Maude Leone and
Associate Players Present
William Faversham's Success
Lord and Lady Algy
Evening Prices—75c, 50c, 25c, 10c.
Matinee, 50c, 25c.
Next Week—"The Morals of Mar-
cia."

MISSION
THE THEATRE DIFFERENT
(East Third South.)

Matinee Every Day at
2:30. Two Shows Every
Evening, at 7:30 and 9:15.
Matinee prices—25c and 10c; boxes,
20c.
Evening prices—50c, 25c and 10c;
Boxes, 50c.

Shadow of the Cross
Most talked of painting in the
world on exhibition for two
weeks beginning Jan. 11th. 1 to
10 p. m.
Benefit of Orphans Home
Day Nursery.

72 E. 3rd South St.

COAL TIME
Do not let your supply
run too low.

"PEACOCK"
"Rock Springs"
IS STILL LEADER.

Central Coal & Coke Co.
40 West 2nd South St.
Phones: Bell Ex. 35. Ind. 2600.

SCRATCH PAPER.
Don't Use Your Letter Heads. Scratch
paper for sale cheap at the Deseret
News.